



THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Applicant: Atsushi SUGIYAMA

Conf.: 4115

Serial No.: 10/807,169

Group: 1651

Filed: March 24, 2004

Examiner: Sandra E. Saucier

For: ENZYMATIC FLUORIMETRIC ASSAY OF cAMP AND ADENYLATE CYCLASE

VERIFIED TRANSLATION OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

The undersigned, of the below address, hereby certifies that he well knows both the English and Japanese languages, and that the attached is an accurate translation into the English language of the Certified Copy, filed for this application under 35 U.S.C. Section 119 and/or 365, of:

<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Date Filed</u>
073690/1999	Japan	March 18, 1999

The undersigned declares further that all statements made herein of his own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment; or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issuing thereon.

Singed this 27th day of December, 2006.

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PATENT OFFICE
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the following application as filed with this Office.

Date of Application: March 18, 1999

Application Number: Patent Appln. No. 11-073690

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Commissioner,

Patent Office

(seal)

Document Name: Application for Patent

Docket No.: 164284

Date of Application: March 18, 1999

Addressee: Commissioner, Patent Office

International Patent Classification: C12Q 1/06

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Payment of Fees:

Prepayment Book No.: 013262

Amount to be paid: ¥21,000

Attached document:

Item: Specification 1 copy

Item: Drawing 1 copy

Item: Abstract 1 copy

Item: Reg. No. of General Power of Attorney: 9700672

Request for proof

transmission: Yes

【DOCUMENT NAME】 SPECIFICATION

【TITLE OF INVENTION】 ENZYMATIC FLUOROMETRIC ASSAY FOR
cAMP AND ADENYLATE CYCLASE

【WHAT IS CLAIMED IS】

5 【Claim 1】 A method of removing more quickly non-cyclic adenine nucleotides consisting of endogenous ATP, ADP and AMP, and endogenous glucose-6-phosphate in a biological sample which comprises treating said sample with effective amounts of apyrase, alkaline phosphatase and adenosine deaminase to remove said non-cyclic adenine nucleotide and glucose-6-phosphate.

10

【Claim 2】 A method of determining cAMP content or an adenylate cyclase activity in a biological sample comprising the following steps:

15 Cleaning Reaction: combining a biological sample with effective amounts of apyrase, alkaline phosphatase and adenosine deaminase to remove non-cyclic adenine nucleotides consisting of endogenous ATP, ADP and AMP, and endogenous glucose-6-phosphate;

20 Converting Reaction: enzymatically converting cAMP in the biological sample into AMP; and

 Detecting Reaction: determining an amount of AMP without the use of radioactive agents.

25 【Claim 3】 The method according to claim 2 wherein, further comprising, in said Cleaning Reaction, combining

said biological sample with effective amounts of glucose oxydase, glycogen phosphorylase and alkaline phosphatase so as to enzymatically remove endogenous glycogen from said biological sample.

5 **[Claim 4]** The method according to claim 2 wherein said Converting Reaction is carried out by combining said biological sample with an effective amount of phosphodiesterase.

10 **[Claim 5]** The method according to claim 2 wherein an enzyme used in said Converting Reaction of cAMP into AMP is deactivated by a chelating agent after conversion to AMP.

15 **[Claim 6]** The method according to claim 5 wherein said chelating agent is EDTA.

20 **[Claim 7]** The method according to claim 2 wherein said Detecting Reaction comprises conversion from glycogen to glucose-1-phosphate by contacting glycogen phosphorylase with glycogen in the presence of inorganic phosphoric acid added to said sample and said conversion is activated *in situ* by said AMP.

25 **[Claim 8]** The method according to claim 7 wherein said Detecting Reaction further comprises combining said sample with an effective amount of phosphoglucomutase to convert glucose-1-phosphate into glucose-6-phosphate and then combining said sample with effective amounts of glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase to convert glucose-6-phosphate into

6-phosphogluconolactone and NADP⁺ so as to convert glucose-1-phosphate into 6-phosphogluconolactone and NADPH.

【Claim 9】 The method according to claim 8 wherein said Detecting Reaction further comprises heating up said sample in the presence of water to convert 6-phosphogluconolactone into 6-phosphogluconate and then combining the sample with an effective amount of NADP⁺ to convert 6-phosphogluconate into ribulose-5-phosphate and NADPH.

【Claim 10】 A method of determining cAMP content or an adenylate cyclase activity in a biological sample comprising the following steps:

Cleaning Reaction: combining a biological sample with effective amounts of apyrase, alkaline phosphatase and adenosine deaminase to enzymatically remove endogenous non-cyclic adenine nucleotides other than cAMP, and endogenous glucose-6-phosphate;

Converting Reaction: enzymatically converting cAMP in the biological sample into AMP; and

Detecting Reaction: enzymatically converting ATP into fructose-6-phosphate which is then enzymatically converted into 6-phosphogluconolactone and NADPH and determining a concentration of NADPH without the use of radioactive agents.

【Claim 11】 The method according to claim 10 further comprising, in said cleaning reaction, combining said

biological sample with effective amounts of glucose oxydase, glycogen phosphorylase and alkaline phosphatase so as to enzymatically remove endogenous glycogen from said biological sample.

5 **[Claim 12]** The method according to claims 10 or 11 wherein said Detecting Reaction comprises, after enzymatically converting fructose-6-phosphate into 6-phosphoglucono-lactone and NADPH, further heating the reaction mixture and then adding 6-phosphogluconate
10 dehydrogenase and NADP⁺ so as to convert said 6-phosphogluconolactone into ribulose-5-phosphate and NADPH.

15 **[Claim 13]** The method according to claim 10 wherein in said Cleaning Reaction, endogenous non-cyclic adenine nucleotides other than cAMP is one or more of ATP, ADP, AMP and a mixture thereof.

20 **[Claim 14]** The method according to claim 10 wherein, in said Converting Reaction, the conversion of cATP into ATP is carried out by a combination of effective amounts of phosphodiesterase, myokinase and pyruvate kinase.

25 **[Claim 15]** The method according to claim 10 wherein, in said Detecting Reaction, the conversion of ATP into fructose-6-phosphate is carried out by a combination of hexokinase and pyruvate kinase.

30 **[Claim 16]** The method according to claim 10 wherein, in said Detecting Reaction, the conversion of fructose-6-

phosphate into 6-phosphogluconolactone and NADPH is carried out by combination of phosphoglucose isomerase and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase.

5 **[Claim 17]** The method according to claim 10 wherein, in said detecting reaction, an enzyme for conversion of ATP into fructose-6-phosphate is deactivated by a chelating agent after conversion of non-cyclic adenine nucleotides.

10 **[Claim 18]** The method according to claim 17 wherein said chelating agent is EDTA.

15 **[Claim 19]** The method according to claims 1, 2 or 10 wherein said biological sample is a mammalian tissue.

20 **[Claim 20]** The method according to claims 1, 2 or 10 wherein said biological sample is a physiological fluid.

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION]

15 **[0001]**

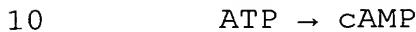
[Technical field to which the invention pertains]

The present invention provides a method of determining cAMP content or an adenylate cyclase activity in a biological sample containing non-cyclic adenine nucleotides selected from the group consisting of cAMP produced from ATP by endogenous adenylate cyclase (cyclic adenosine-3', 5'-monophosphate), ATP (adenosine-triphosphate), ADP (adenosine-diphosphate) and a mixture thereof without the use of radioactive agents. More particularly, the invention relates to a method which comprises: (1)

combining a biological sample with effective amounts of apyrase, adenosine deaminase and alkaline phosphatase to enzymatically remove non-cyclic adenine nucleotides other than cAMP, and glucose-6-phosphate in the sample; (2) 5 enzymatically converting cAMP into AMP; (3) determining an amount of AMP without the use of radioactive agents.

【0002】

Adenylate cyclase (adenylyl cyclase, adenylate cyclase, EC4.6.1.1) is an enzyme catalyzing the conversion:



in the presence of Mg²⁺ or Mn²⁺.

【0003】

Adenylate cyclase exists locally on cell membranes and plays a critical role as a signal transduction cascade of a 15 number of fundamental hormones and neurotransmitters.

For example, measurement of adenylate cyclase activity has been employed to study the altered physiology exhibited by transplanted human hearts and in congestive heart failure. See M.R. Bristow et al., *New Engl. J. Med.*, **307**, 20 205 (1982); K.G. Lurie et al., *J. Thorac. Cardiovasc. Surg.*, **86**, 195 (1983).

【0004】

Adenylate cyclase activity can be determined by monitoring the changes of cAMP content synthesized from ATP 25 by the catalytic action of adenylate cyclase.

However, a more clear elucidation of the biological role of adenylyl cyclase has been limited by the difficulty in monitoring accurately changes in the tissue level of cAMP.

5 【0005】

cAMP (cyclic adenosine-3',5'-monophosphate) was found as a factor which intermediates blood sugar rising action of adrenaline and glucagon in liver cells. [E.W. Sutherland et al., *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **79**, 3608 (1957)]. And also cAMP 10 was found to intermediate actions of hormones such as adrenocorticotropin (ACTH), luteinizing hormone (LH), tyrosine stimulating hormone (TSH) and parathyroid hormone (PTH) or physiological active substances such as prostaglandin. Thus, when peptide hormones or active 15 amines have been secreted and have reached at target cells, cAMP transfers information for them to proceed enzymatic reactions, that is, plays a role of a second messenger.

【0006】

cAMP is synthesized from ATP by adenylyl cyclase 20 located on membranes in the living body and decomposed by phosphodiesterase into 5'-AMP. cAMP is present widely in bacteria or animals but the concentration of cAMP is extremely low (a stationary concentration is 0.1 - 1 nmol/g wet weight). As an assay of cAMP, an assay using cAMP 25 binding protein or radioimmunoassay is conveniently

employed. The cAMP content depends on eutrophy, proliferation, differentiation, adaptation of cells and changes in sensitivity.

【0007】

5 Measurement of cAMP in a wide variety of mammalian and non-mammalian tissue and fluids provides a useful way to assess cell viability, endocrine hormonal axis function, adenylylate cyclase activity and phosphodiesterase activity. In addition, measurement of cAMP can be used to evaluate the 10 activity of a number of signal transduction proteins, including , but not limited to, the family of G proteins (guanine-nucleotide binding protein) which play a major role in signal transduction, ribosomal protein synthesis, translocation of nascent proteins and other important 15 cellular functions. Bourne et al., *Nature*, **348**, 125 (1990).

【0008】

Furthermore, measurement of cAMP may be used in evaluating other endogenous and exogenous compounds (for example, nitrous oxide) which may alter the level of cyclic 20 nucleotides in a particular cell, tissue, organ or body fluid.

【0009】

Many hormones use cAMP as a second messenger including, but not limited to: epinephrine, norepinephrine, 25 adrenocorticotropin (ACTH), vasopression, glucagon,

thyroxine, and thyroid-stimulating and melanocyte-stimulating hormones which are some of the principle regulatory hormones/proteins in the living organism. The activity of all of these hormones and regulators can be measured in tissues, serum, body fluids, and in all cell cultures (cells and medium) using the method for cAMP of the present invention. Measurement of these hormones is performed in a wide variety of disease states where hormonal imbalance may lead to specific pathology.

10 【0010】

Once a hormone or regulatory protein interacts with a specific receptor, the second messenger, in this case, cAMP, is produced through a cascade of biochemical events. The production of cAMP can also be specifically inhibited in some cases by hormones which use a decrease in cAMP as part of the specific hormonal signal-transduction pathway. The result of this regulatory protein or hormone and receptor interaction can be, but is not limited to, (1) an alteration in cell permeability secondary, for example, to changes in ion channels, (2) and alteration in the rate of enzyme catalyzed reactions sensitive to the concentration of cAMP, and (3) an alteration in the rate of protein synthesis including the synthesis and degradation of other enzymes. A content of cAMP can be used to directly and indirectly monitor the consequences after interacting a

hormone or regulatory protein with a receptor.

【0011】

Specifically, cAMP can be measured for use as a marker for drug levels, like aminophylline or theophylline which stimulate the adrenergic nervous system by preventing the breakdown of endogenous cAMP. Measurement of cAMP in cell cultures can be used to assess specific hormones, regulatory protein and drugs where cAMP represents a vital link in the signal transduction process.

10 【0012】

cAMP can also be used to assess cell viability and stability by studying cells in the absence or presence of a specific hormone or regulatory protein. For example, measurement of cAMP in liver cells (hepatocyte) by glucagon, can be used to assess hepatocyte viability. This may be useful, for example, in organ and/or cell transplantation, for example heart, liver, lung, kidney, pancreas, skin and brain cell transplantation.

15 【0013】

Measurement of the responsiveness of cells from biopsy samples after activation by a wide variety of hormones, regulatory proteins and drug which either increase or decrease cellular cAMP levels, can be used as a way to specifically assess cell function.

20 【0014】

A specific clinical example is the use of cAMP measurement in cardiac biopsies to assess the responsiveness of myocardium. Cardiomyopathic heart cells do not respond with the same rise in cAMP content after β -adrenergic stimulation as normal heart cells. The diagnosis of the severity of the heart disease and the efficacy of some drugs, such as β -adrenergic blockers and angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors, can be made comparing the responsiveness of biopsy samples from normal hearts to cardiomyopathic hearts. In addition, release of cAMP either intracellularly or into the arterial or venous circulation can be used as an indicator of the response of an organ and/or tissue to a variety of different physiologic and nonphysiologic stresses such as ischemia, hypoxia, or drug or hormonal stimulation. Tissue or body fluid levels of cAMP can be measured in nearly every mammalian cell or body fluid, including blood cells and platelets, with this approach. In some tissues, cAMP levels can be measured in response to specific stimulators as an index on oncogenicity and/or invasiveness, in the case of samples of potentially tumorous cells. In other cases, measurement of cAMP can be used to determine the effectiveness of specific therapies which may alter cAMP synthesis or degradation.

As described above, cAMP plays an important role as a second messenger in information transfer in cells as well as has also various physiological functions. It is significant in fields of basic and clinical medicine to 5 measure cAMP synthesized from ATP by a catalytic action of adenylylate cyclase in order to determine activity of adenylylate cyclase or elucidate behavior of cAMP.

【0016】

【Prior art】

10 Measurement of adenylylate cyclase activity is carried out by quantitative determination of cAMP produced from ATP as a substrate. Methods for measurement of cAMP are grouped into two methods using as a substrate (1) labeled ATP and (2) non-labeled ATP.

15 【0017】

In the method using labeled ATP as a substrate (1), using ATP labeled by a radioactive element, for example, $[\alpha-^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP, as a substrate, and cAMP ($[^{32}\text{P}]$ cAMP) generated from radioactively labeled ATP is separated and determined. 20 See Y. Salomon et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **58**, 541 (1974); R. A. Johnson et al., *In Method in Enzymology*, **195**, 3 (1991). The method employs sequential affinity chromatography with ionic exchange resin and aluminum oxide columns for separation of $[^{32}\text{P}]$ cAMP from $[\alpha-^{32}\text{P}]$ ATP.

25 【0018】

Although this method is sensitive, it relies upon dangerously and costly radioactively labeled compounds.

【0019】

On the other hands, the methods (2) using as a substrate non-labeled ATP are classified into (i) radioimmunoassay wherein radioactively labeled cAMP is subjected to antigen-antibody reaction competitively with anti-serum including cAMP generated from non-labeled ATP and then radioactivity of binding antibody is assayed to determine cAMP content, and (ii) protein-binding assay wherein radioactivity of ^3H -cAMP bound with cAMP-dependent protein kinase is measured using specific binding between cAMP-dependent protein kinase and cAMP. See A.G. Gilman et al., *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, **67**, 305 (1970).

15 【0020】

The method (2) using the non-labeled ATP substrate can not compensate decomposition of cAMP by cyclic nucleotide phosphodiesterase and therefore the method is not appropriate for samples including strong phosphodiesterase activity.

20 【0021】

Given the safety and environmental concerns, the use of radioactive materials should be avoided. A need exists for a highly sensitive non-radioactive assay to measure adenylate cyclase activity and cAMP as an index of

adenylate cyclase activity.

【0022】

However, it is very difficult to determine cAMP without using radioactive compounds because of the extremely low concentration of cAMP in most mammalian tissues. In addition, since non-cyclic adenine nucleotides such as AMP, ADP and ATP in a biological sample are present in several hundred to several hundred thousand times the concentration of cAMP and also those chemical structures are similar to that of cAMP, they act as interfering substances in assay of cAMP. Particularly, ATP is present in one hundred million times the concentration of cAMP and therefore it is substantially impossible to exactly determine cAMP without complete removal of endogenous ATP.

【0023】

On the other hand, cAMP is converted into AMP by action of phosphodiesterase. An assay for AMP without radioactive compounds has been disclosed. Lowry et al. have developed a sensitive assay based on the fluorescence of reduced pyridine nucleotide. See O.H. Lowry et al., *A Flexible System of Enzymatic Analysis*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York (1972); F.M. Matschinsky et al., *J. Histochem. Cytochem.*, **16**, 29 (1968). The assay depends on it that absorbency of reduced nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate (NADPH) at 340 nm is 0.617 per 0.1

mmol and an absolute concentration of NADPH is calculated on absorbency of a sample.

【0024】

An assay for AMP is disclosed which depends upon the
5 stimulatory effects of AMP on glycogen phosphorylase, the
enzyme that converts glycogen into glucose-1-phosphate in
the presence of inorganic phosphate (P_i). See E. Helmrich
et al., *Biochemistry*, **52**, 647 (1964); *ibid.*, **51**, 131
(1964); M. Trus et al., *Diabetes*, **29**, 1 (1980). According
10 to the method, glycogen phosphorylase activity is
determined by an amount of glucose-1-phosphate generated
from glycogen and AMP can be assayed using the glycogen
phosphorylase activity as an index. Lurie also have
developed a sensitive assay for AMP. See K. Lurie et al.,
15 *Am. J. Physiol.*, **253**, H662 (1987).

【0025】

A method to increase the analytical sensitivity and
specificity for cAMP or adenylate cyclase have employed
enzymatic degradation of non-cyclic adenine nucleotides
20 and/or their removal by chromatography. See N.D. Goldberg
et al., *Anal. Biochem.* **28**, 523 (1969); B.Mcl. Breckenridge,
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, **52**, 1580 (1964).

【0026】

In the conventional analysis, since interfering
25 endogenous ADP or ATP could not be completely removed, it

has been considered that measurement of cAMP should be impossible. Therefore, there has been substantially no method for highly sensitive measurement of cAMP content and adenylylate cyclase activity based on the amount of cAMP
5 without using radioactive substances.

【0027】

From a completely different point of view, the inventor and others previously attempted to develop assays for adenylylate cyclase activity and cAMP and as a results of 10 an intensive study, they had found a method for highly sensitive measurement of cAMP content and adenylylate cyclase activity based on the amount of cAMP with using only enzymatic and chemical reactions, which comprises removing selectively interfering substances, endogenous non-cyclic 15 adenine nucleotides, such as ATP, ADP and the like using enzymes, converting AMP into ATP, converting ATP into glucose-6-phosphate through fructose-6-phosphate, converting NADPH, determining NADPH concentration by fluorophotometry and correlating with cAMP concentration 20 (WO94/17198).

【0028】

According to the method, cAMP at an amount of μg order in a biological sample can be strictly measured at a level of pmol or fmol. See A. Sugiyama et al., *Anal. Biochem.*,
25 **218**, 20 (1994); A. Sugiyama et al., *J. Clin. Lab.*, **8**, 437

(1994); A. Sugiyama et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **225**, 368

(1995); A. Sugiyama et al., *Yamanashi Med. J.*, **10**, 11

(1995).

【0029】

5 The reaction schemes of the method as stated above are described below.

Stage 1: Cleaning Reactions

10 (Removal of endogenous non-cycle nucleotides and endogenous glucose-6-phosphate)

【化1】

Apyrase



15

Apyrase

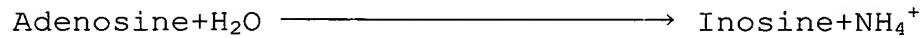


5'-nucleotidase

20

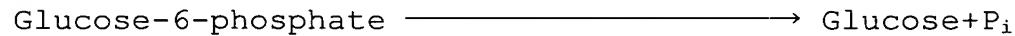


Adenosine deaminase



25

Alkaline phosphatase



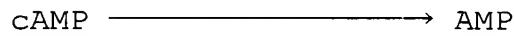
Stage 2: Conversion Reaction 1

(Conversion of cAMP to AMP)

30

【化2】

Phosphodiesterase

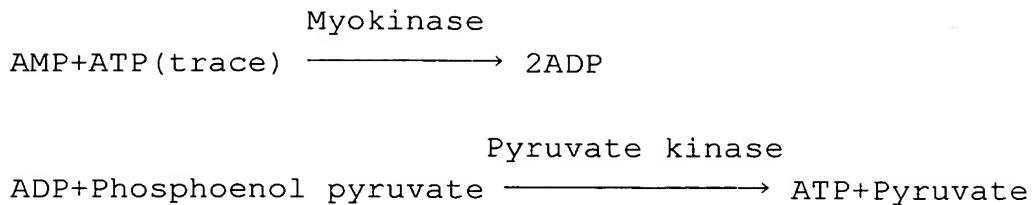


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Stage 3: Conversion Reactions 2

(Conversion of AMP to ATP)

【化3】

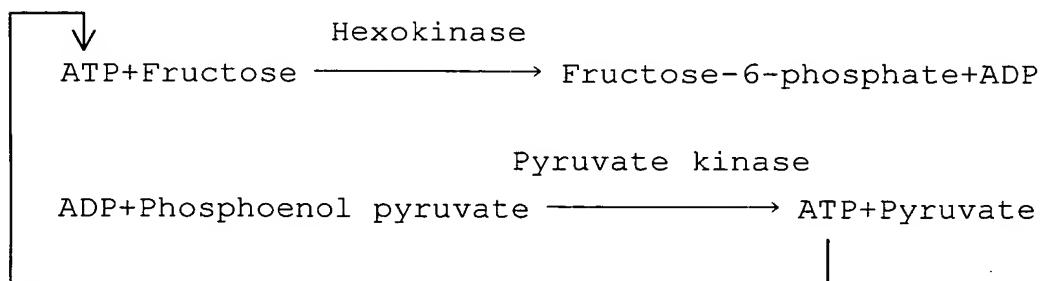


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Stage 4: Amplification by ATP-ADP Cycling Reactions
 (Assay sensitivity is amplified by 6000 - 10000 times)

【化4】

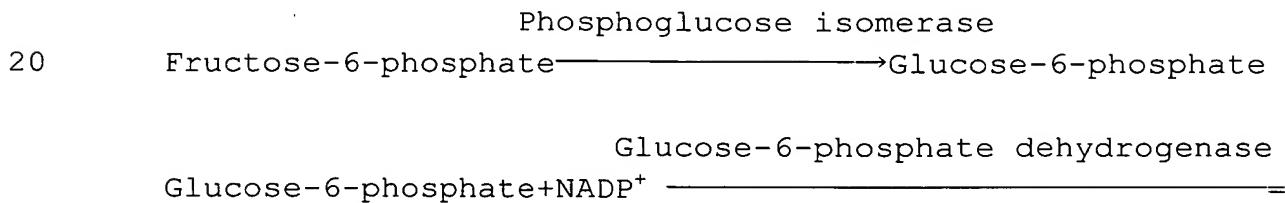


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Stage 5: Detection Reactions

(Fluorophotometric assay of NADPH)

【化5】



20



【0030】

The method as stated above was very excellent as a
5 method for quantitative analysis in a principle of
methodology and theoretically correct. However the method
has some drawbacks that it takes long time for a cleaning
reaction or a sample gets cloudy when an enzyme has been
deactivated by heating after a cycle reaction.

10 【0031】

【Means to solve the problem】

The present invention has been accomplished as a
result of intensive study for development of a simple and
fast method for determining cAMP and adenylylate cyclase
15 without radioactive substances.

【0032】

The present invention has improved on the methods of
determining adenylylate cyclase activity and quantitative
analysis for cAMP with enzymatic reactions and fluorescence
20 intensity which the inventor and others previously
developed (WO94/17198). That is, (1) in Cleaning Reactions
by deleting of 5'-nucleotidase from the enzymes to be used,
1 hour of the reaction period can be extremely shortened to
from 5 to 10 minutes; (2) in Cycling Reactions, enzymes
25 used are deactivated by removing Mg²⁺ with a chelating

agent such as EDTA, instead of heating. The reaction mixture does not get cloudy and accuracy of Detecting Reaction on the next step is improved; (3) Converting Reaction is changed to 1 step reaction from conventional 2 steps converting reactions. The operation can be simpler; and (4) the concentrations of reaction agents used in Detecting Reactions were reviewed to optimize in the present method. By these improvements, an enzymatic fluorometric assay or a spectrophotometric assay in which cAMP and adenylate cyclase corresponding to cAMP are determined quickly and in high sensitivity could be provided.

【0033】

Incidentally, as described below, the present method can be used for measurement of guanine regulatory proteins and cAMP specific phosphodiesterase.

【0034】

The reactions used in the present method for determining cAMP are shown below.

20

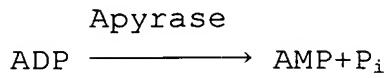
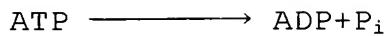
Step 1 - Cleaning Reactions

(Removal of endogenous non-cycle nucleotides and endogenous glucose-6-phosphate)

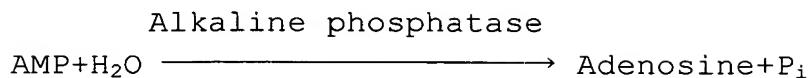
25

【化6】

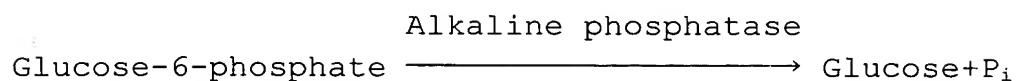
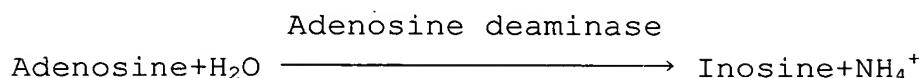
Apyrase



5



10



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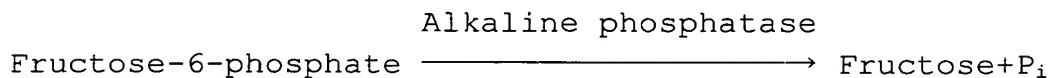
【0035】

Step 1 - Optional Cleaning Reactions 1

(Removal of fructose-6-phosphate)

【化7】

20



【0036】

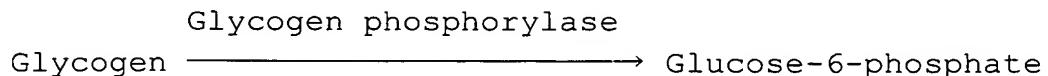
Step 1 - Optional Cleaning Reactions 2

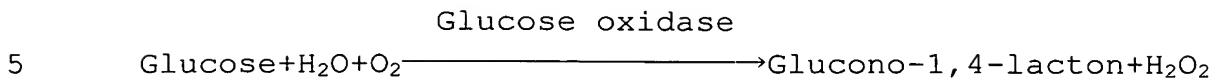
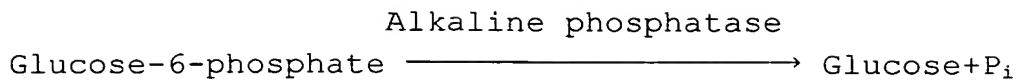
25

(Removal of endogenous glycogen in a physiological sample)

【化8】

30



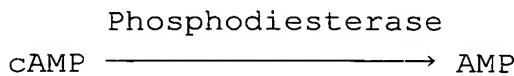


【0037】

Step 2 - Converting Reaction
 (Conversion to AMP)

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【化 9】



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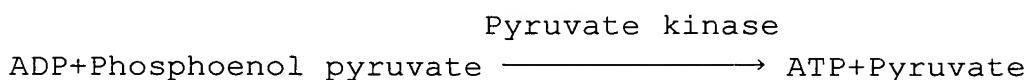
【0038】

Step 2 - Optional Converting Reactions 1
 (Conversion to ATP)

【化 10】



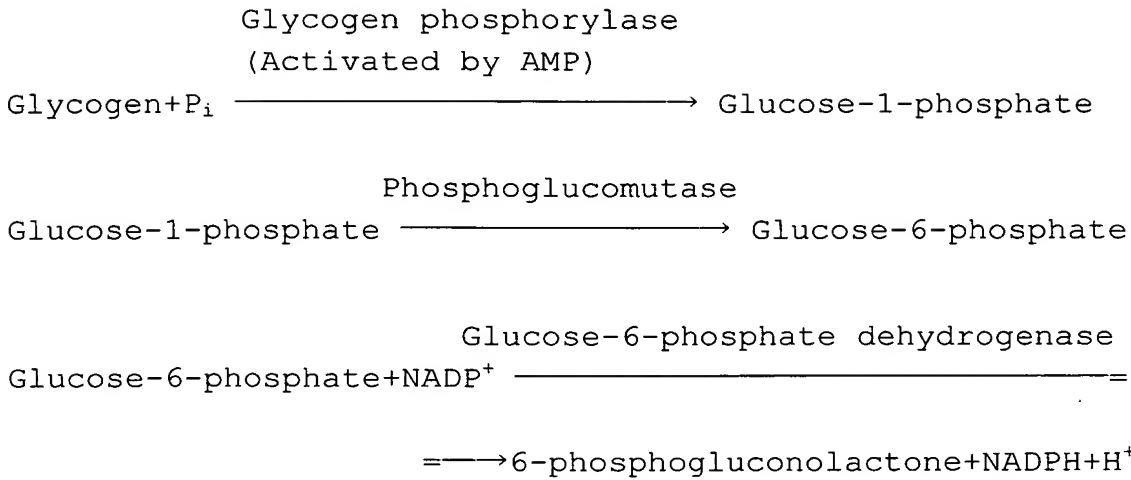
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【0039】

Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 1
 (Fluorophotometric assay of NADPH)

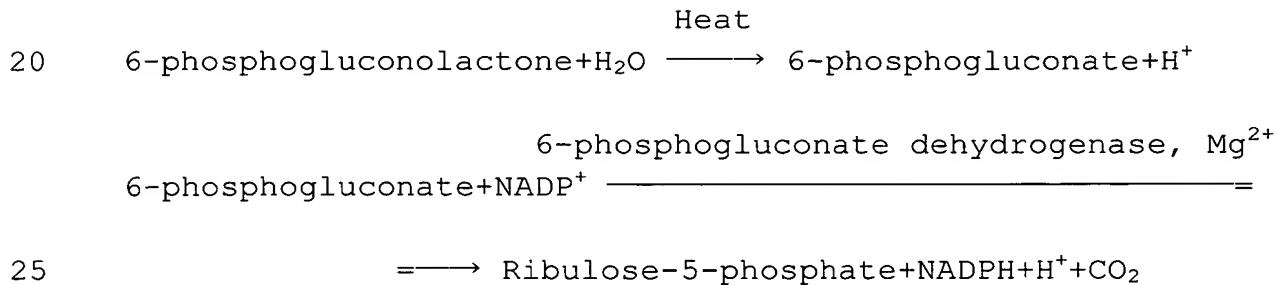
【化 11】



【0040】

15 Step 3 - Optional Detecting Reactions
(Degradation of 6-phosphogluconolactone)

【化 12】

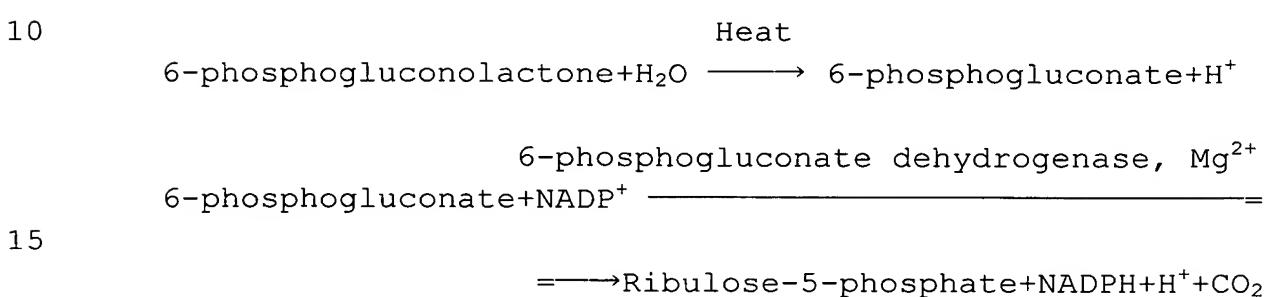
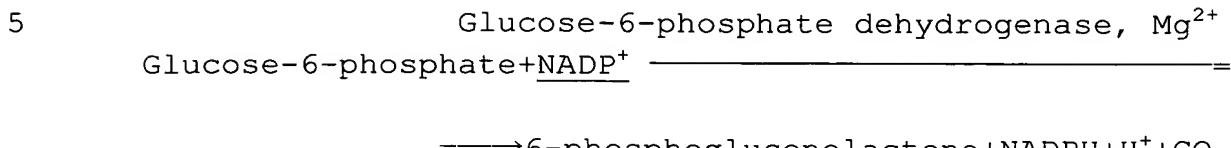
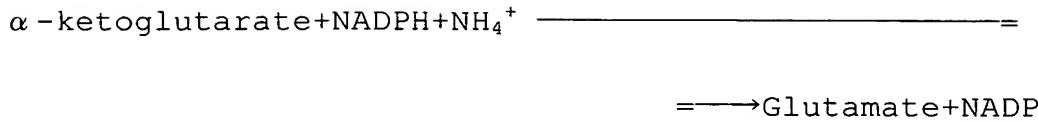


【0041】

Step 3 - Detecting Cycling Reactions 1

30 【化 13】

Glutamate dehydrogenase

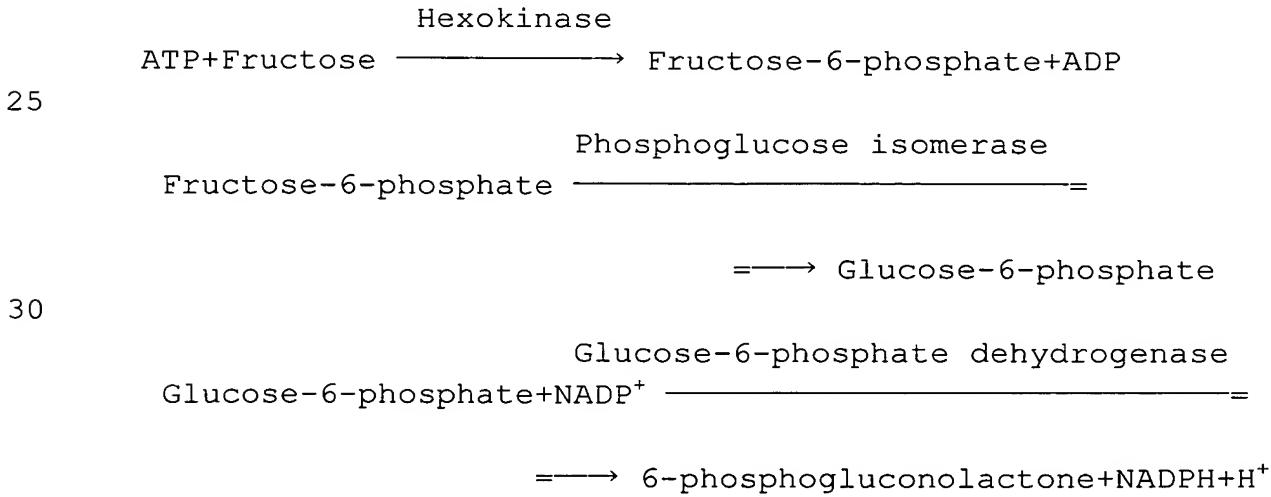


【0042】

Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 2

20 (Fluorophotometric assay of NADPH)

【化 14】



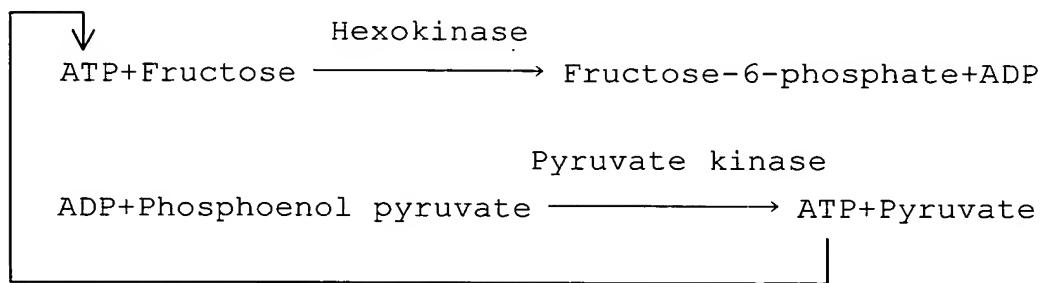
【0043】

Step 3 - Detecting Cycling Reactions 2

(Amplification by ATP-ADP cycling reaction)

5 (Assay sensitivity is amplified by 6000 - 10000 times)

【化15】



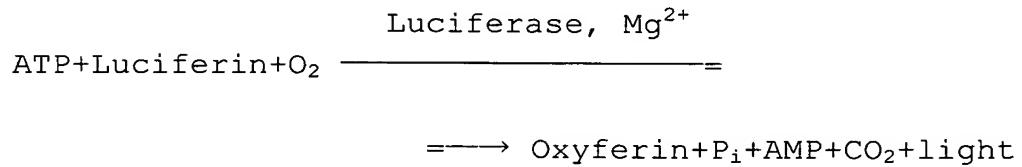
10

【0044】

Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 3

(Detection of ATP) (Luciferase reaction)

15 【化16】



20

【0045】

Step 1 - Cleaning Reactions

(Removal of endogenous non-cyclic adenine nucleotides
and glucose-6-phosphate)

The present method for measurement comprises steps in
5 which endogenous compounds having non-cyclic adenine group
other than cAMP (adenosine, ATP, ADP and AMP) are
enzymatically removed by a mixture of apylase, adenosine
deaminase and alkaline phosphatase. Preferably, the
present method comprises a step in which glucose-6-
10 phosphate in a sample is enzymatically converted into
glucose by using alkaline phosphatase (Cleaning Reactions).

【0046】

The Cleaning Reactions of the present invention can
remove all endogenous ATP, ADP and AMP which are present in
15 much higher concentrations than cAMP and substantially
increase the background signal. Since glucose-6-phosphate
generates during subsequent Detecting Reactions, it is
favorable to enzymatically remove glucose-6-phosphate from
a sample previously for improving the precision of
20 measurement. The Cleaning Reactions are important for
raising sensitivity.

【0047】

Also, the Cleaning Reactions period was extremely
shortened by deleting 5'-nucleotidase from four kinds of
25 enzymes, i.e. apyrase, 5'-nucleotidase, alkaline

phosphatase and adenosine deaminase which have been used in a conventional cleaning reaction step. That is, it has been found that about 1 hour of the conventional cleaning reaction period can be shortened to only 5 to 10 minutes.

5 【0048】

Step 1 - Optional cleaning reactions 1

(Removing of fructose-6-phosphate)

It is favorable to remove fructose-6-phosphate, which is generated during Cycling Reactions and Detecting Reactions, from a sample previously by hydrolysis with alkaline phosphatase.

【0049】

Step 1 - Optional Cleaning Reactions 2

(Removal of endogenous glycogen in a sample)

15 It is more favorable to remove from a sample endogenous glycogen, which is converted to glucose-6-phosphate by using glucose oxidase, glycogen phosphorylase and alkaline phosphatase (Optional reactions). According to this Optional Cleaning Reactions, endogenous glycogen which is an interfering substance in Detecting Reactions, wherein a known amount of glycogen is added, is destroyed.

【0050】

Step 2 - Converting reaction (Conversion to AMP)

Subsequently, phosphodiesterase is combined with the reaction mixture after the Cleaning Reactions so that cAMP

is converted to AMP (Converting Reaction).

【0051】

Step 3 - Detecting Reactions

(Fluorometric assay of NADPH)

5 After the Converting Reactions, glycogen and inorganic phosphoric acid are added to the reaction mixture and an amount of AMP is determined by correlating a level of glucose-6-phosphate which is finally generated from glycogen with glycogen phosphorylase activated by AMP.

10 Glucose-1-phosphate is converted to glucose-6-phosphate with phosphoglucomutase and finally glucose-6-phosphate is enzymatically converted into 6-phosphogluconolactone, NADPH and H⁺. The concentration of NADPH is measured by fluorometric assay, for example, according to the method

15 of Trus et al. [M. Trus et al., *Diabetes*, **29**, 1 (1980)].

【0052】

Step 3 - Optional Detecting Reactions

(Degradation of 6-phosphogluconolactone)

And also, 6-phosphogluconolactone can be converted
20 into 6-phosphogluconate by heating in an aqueous solution
in vitro, and then 6-phosphogluconate can be converted into
NADPH and ribulose-5-phosphate in the presence of NADP⁺ in
vitro. The concentration of NADPH can be increased by the
Optional Reaction and measured by fluorometric assay, for
25 example, according to the method of Trus et al. as

described above [M. Trus et al., *Diabetes*, **29**, 1 (1980)].

【0053】

Where stimulated adenylylate cyclase activity was measured in the same preparation from rabbit heart with both the modified Salomon radioactivity method and the present fluorometric method without alkaline phosphatase, the results were similar. Weign et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **208**, 217 (1993). Result with the radioactive assay are comparable to the present fluorometric method. Although the absolute specific activities are different when the results from the radioactive assay and the fluorometric assay are compared, the fold stimulation of adenylylate cyclase as determined using either method is similar. The differences in specific activities are most likely due to minor factors in adenylylate cyclase reaction mixtures. That is, unlabelled cAMP is used in the radioactive assay to prevent [³²P]cAMP degradation by endogenous phosphodiesterases, whereas theophylline is used in the fluorometric assay to inhibit endogenous phosphodiesterase degradation of newly synthesized cAMP.

【0054】

Moreover, measurement of adenylylate cyclase using ATP-ADP Cycling reactions as shown in Step 3 - Detective Cycling Reactions 2, revealed that the absolute specific activities were the same for both the radioactive and

fluorometric assays.

The method of the present invention is conveniently carried out by a kit previously prepared, and such a kit comprises vials containing enzymes, buffer solutions and the like to be used at each reaction step.

5 【0055】

The method of the present invention is sensitive enough to measure cAMP in small biological samples weighing less than 0.1 mg and can be adapted to measure 0.1 fmol cAMP/sample. According to the present invention, a known amount of ATP is added to a biological sample and then the ATP is converted into cAMP by action of adenylyl cyclase in the sample. Adenylyl cyclase activity may be provided by determining the converted AMP after removing all adenine nucleotides such as endogenous ATP by Cleaning Reactions.

10 【0056】

Ammonium ion produced from adenosine in Cleaning Reaction drives the cleaning reaction sequence essentially to completion, preventing reformation of nucleotides in the sample. These steps provide for a significant unexpected improvement over fluorometric assays. Weign et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **208**, 217 (1993).

15 【0057】

【Mode for carrying Out the invention】

20 The physiological material which is assayed with the

present method is preferably obtained from a mammalian source, including tissue, blood cell, bone and physiological fluids such as urine, blood, spinal fluid and the like and may be fresh or frozen. Lowry et al., *A 5 Flexible System of Enzymatic Analysis*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York (1972).

【0058】

Thus, in a preferred embodiment, the present invention comprises the steps of:

10 Step 1 - Cleaning Reaction (Removal of endogenous non-cyclic nucleotides and glucose-6-phosphate in a sample)

A sample of a physiological material comprising cAMP, glucose-6-phosphate and at least one non-cyclic adenine 15 nucleotide, i.e., selected from the group consisting of ATP, ADP, AMP and mixture thereof is combined with an aqueous buffer comprising a mixture of apyrase, adenosine deaminase, and alkaline phosphatase so that said non-cyclic adenosine nucleotides (the ATP, ADP and/or AMP) are enzymatically 20 converted to remove.

【0059】

The wording "more quickly" means that the period of Cleaning Reaction which has conventionally taken about 1 hour is shorten within about 5 to 10 minutes, i.e., by from 25 a twelfth to a sixth, at least a sixth of the reaction

period.

【0060】

Step 1 - Optional Cleaning Reactions 2

And optionally, the reaction mixture is combined with
5 a mixture of glucose oxidase and glycogen phosphorylase and
alkaline phosphatase so that all glycogen in the sample is
destroyed, while the cAMP is retained in the reaction
mixture. These steps destroy all endogenous glycogen which
is an interfering substance in Step 3 - Detecting Reaction
10 1 (Fluorometry of NADPH) in which a known amount of
glycogen is added.

【0061】

Step 2 - Converting Reactions (Reaction of conversion
to AMP)

15 The reaction mixture is combined with phosphodiesterase,
so that said cAMP is converted to AMP.

【0062】

Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 1

(Fluorometric assay of NADPH)

20 Further said AMP is contacted with glycogen
phosphorylase in a presence of glycogen and inorganic
phosphatase so that glucose-1-phosphate is produced in the
reaction mixture. Then the glucose-1-phosphate is
enzymatically converted into 6-phosphogluconolactone, NADPH
25 and H⁺ in said reaction mixture and the concentration of

NADPH is fluorometrically measured. The concentration of NADPH is correlated with the concentration of adenylate cyclase activity, cAMP content or a concentration of AMP.

[0063]

5 The method of determining cAMP is based on a principle that AMP produced by cleavage of 3',5'-phosphodiester bond of cAMP stimulates glycogen phosphorylase activity. That is, the amount of cAMP and adenylate cyclase activity correspond to the absorbance of NADPH finally obtained from
10 glycogen phosphorylase activity which is activated by AMP produced from cAMP.

[0064]

15 The correlation of a final concentration of NADPH with a concentration of AMP can be obtained, for example, by a calibration curve. See Figure 2.

[0065]

Preferably, following the Cleaning Reactions, the enzymes used in the Cleaning Reaction may be deactivated by heating.

20 [0066]

Further preferably, following Step 1 - Cleaning Reactions, a solution of phosphodiesterase, glycogen-phosphorylase, glucose-1,6-diphosphate, inorganic phosphate, glycogen, NADP⁺, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase, phosphoglucomutase and Mg²⁺ is added to the reaction
25

mixture and Steps 2 of Converting Reactions and Step 3 of Detecting Reactions 1 are carried out sequentially, *in vitro*.

【0067】

5 Step 3 - Optional Detecting Reactions 1

(Degradation of phosphogluconolactone)

The concentration of NADPH which is generated in Step as above can be increased by sequentially converting the 6-phosphogluconolactone to 6-phosphogluconate by heating the reaction mixture of Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 1 and then reacting the 6-phosphogluconate with added NADP⁺ and 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase in the presence of Mg²⁺ to yield ribulose-5-phosphate, NADPH, H⁺ and CO₂.

【0068】

15 Step 3 - Detective Cycling Reaction 1

The effective concentration of NADPH which is generated in Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 1 can be increased in orders of magnitude by employing it in cycling reaction system. One such reaction system converts NADPH added to α-ketoglutarate into NADP⁺ and glutamate. The NADPH⁺ in turn converts added glucose-6-phosphate into 6-phosphogluconolactone and NADPH. As described above, the 6-phosphogluconolactone can be hydrolyzed (H₂O, heat) and converted to ribulose-5-Phosphate and NADPH in the presence of 6-phosphogluconate dehydrogenase and Mg²⁺. Lowry et al.,

A Flexible System of Enzymatic Analysis, Harcourt Brace Jacovanovich, New York (1972).

【0069】

Step 2 - Optional Converting Reactions 1 (Reaction of
5 Conversion to ATP)

Alternatively, the AMP which is produced from cAMP in Step 2 - Converting Reactions can be converted to ADP by combining it with a trace amount of ATP in the presence of myokinase. The ADP which is produced is then converted to 10 ATP and pyruvate by combining the ADP with 2-phospho(enol)pyruvate kinase. One molecular AMP produces one molecular ATP in this step (Reaction of conversion to ATP).

【0070】

15 Step 2 - Converting Reactions and Step 2 - Optional Converting Reactions 1, in which cAMP is converted to AMP, and AMP is converted to ATP through ADP, can be carried out sequentially at one step.

【0071】

20 Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 2
(Fluorometric assay of NADPH)

Further, ATP is converted to fructose-6-phosphate and ADP by combining with hexokinase in the presence of fructose. Fructose-6-phosphate is converted in the 25 presence of phosphoglucoisomerase to glucose-6-phosphate,

which is enzymatically converted to 6-phosphogluconolactone, NADPH and H⁺. The concentration of NADPH is measured by the method of Trus et al. as described above. M. Trus et al., *Diabetes*, **29**, 1 (1980).

5 【0072】

Step 3 - Optional Detecting Reactions 1

Alternatively, as described above, the 6-phosphogluconolactone can be hydrolyzed and further converted to 6-phosphogluconate, which can be converted to 10 NADPH, H⁺, CO₂ and ribulose-5-phosphate.

【0073】

Step 3 - Detective Cycling Reactions 2 (Amplification of ATP-ADP cycling reaction)

Further, ATP is subjected to ATP-ADP cycling reaction. That is, ATP is converted to fructose-6-phosphate and ADP by combining it with hexokinase in the presence of fructose. Then the ADP is converted to ATP and pyruvate by combining phosphoenol pyruvate in the presence of pyruvate kinase. The ATP thus produced is again converted to fructose-6-phosphate and ADP. By repeating of these reactions, fructose-6-phosphate can be finally accumulated.

【0074】

A chelating agent is added in order to deactivate enzymes at the end of the Cycling Reactions. The chelating agents can be exemplified by polyaminocarboxylic acid such

as EDTA, oxycarboxylic acid such as citric acid, preferably, EDTA.

【0075】

The resulting fructose-6-phosphate, produced from the
5 excess fructose and phospho(enol)pyruvate used in the
Cycling Reactions, is converted to glucose-6-phosphate
using phosphogluucose isomerase, and the glucose-6-phosphate
is converted into 6-phosphogluconolactone and NADPH by
exposing the glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase and NADP⁺.
10 The NADPH concentration can then be determined by Trus et
al. method. M. Trus et al., *Diabetes*, **29**, 1 (1980). See
Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 2 as described above.

【0076】

Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 3

15 According to the present invention, it is possible to
absorptiometrically detect the ATP produced as shown in
Step 2 - Optional Converting Reactions 1 with
chemiluminescence assay that utilizes the lucifelase
reaction and firefly lucifern. Wulff et al., *Methods of*
20 *Enzymatic Analysis*, Bergmeyer H.U., eds., VCH (1985). From
ATP determination, it is possible to calculate the AMP
concentration and the cAMP concentration and adenylate
cyclase activity corresponding to them.

【0077】

25 Although the rate of this reaction is very slow, the

yield of the reaction (defined as the ratio of the number of emitted photons and the number of converted ATP molecules) is almost 100%. The intensity of the emitted light is directly proportional to the ATP concentration and 5 is measured at 582 nm.

【0078】

If a principle of a reaction system is identical, the present method of the present invention can be adapted to determination of any substance other than AMP, for example, 10 guanylate cyclase activity, guanosine 3',5'-cyclic monophosphate (cGMP) and guanosine 3',5'-monophosphate (GMP) by applying a suitable enzyme corresponding to GMP. The reaction schemes used are shown below.

【0079】

15 Step (i) - Cleaning Reactions

【化17】

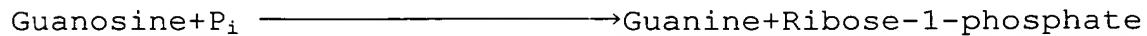
Alkaline phosphatase



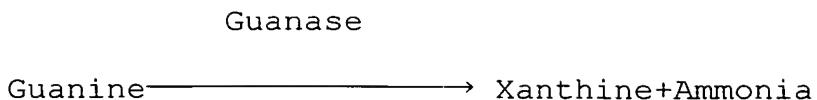
20 Alkaline phosphatase



Nucleoside phosphorylase



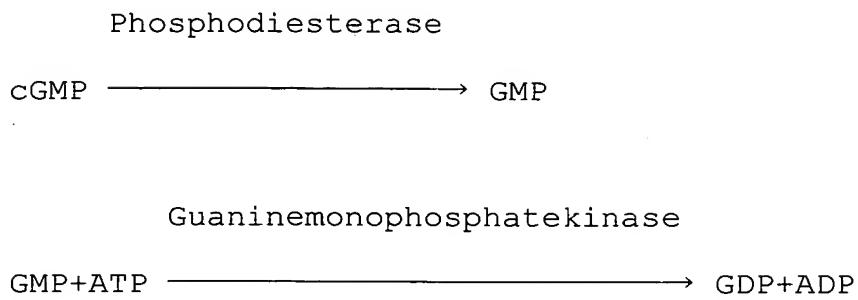
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【0080】

5 Step (ii) - Converting Reactions

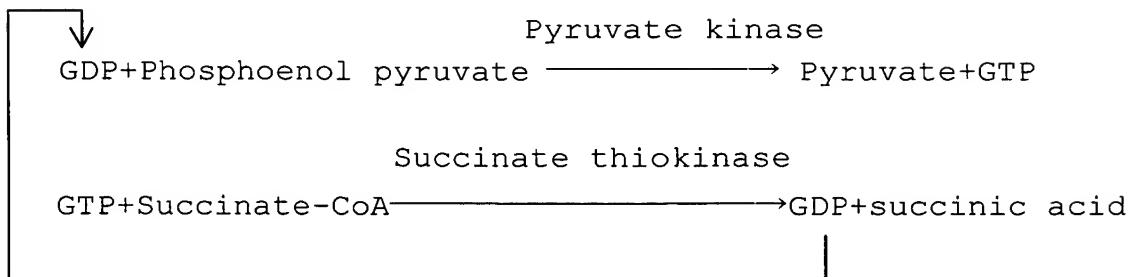
【化 18】



【0081】

15 Step (iii) - Cycling Reactions

【化 19】



【0082】

Step (iv) - Detecting Reactions

【化 20】

5 Lactate dehydrogenase



[0083]

Step (i) - Cleaning Reaction

As described above, a cleaning mixture of alkaline phosphatase, nucleoside phosphorylase and guanase is used in the Cleaning Reactions. Alkaline phosphatase may be used to dephosphorylate compounds such as glucose-6-phosphate and non-cyclic nucleotides which may increase blank values during the measurement of cGMP (Cleaning Reactions).

【0084】

In the Cleaning Reactions, GTP in a sample is converted to GMP plus 2Pi followed by conversion to guanosine and Pi. Guanosine is converted into guanine and ribose-1-phosphate and guanine is converted into xanthine and ammonia. Likewise in the Cleaning Reaction for determination of cAMP, the formation of ammonium (or NH⁴⁺) in the final Cleaning Reactions drives the series of linked reactions essentially to completion, ensures removal of the

interfering nucleotides.

【0085】

Preferably, the enzymes used in the Cleaning Reaction are deactivated, e.g., by heating, prior to the next Step
5 (ii) - Converting Reaction.

【0086】

Step (ii) - Converting Reaction

The cGMP present in the sample is then converted to GMP with phosphodiesterase. The GMP is combined with ATP
10 in the presence of guanine monophosphate kinase to yield guanosine-5'-diphosphate (GDP) and ADP.

【0087】

Step (iii) - Cycling Reactions

The GDP is employed in the presence of excess PEP, succinyl-CoA and inorganic phosphate (Pi) to yield an
15 amount of pyruvate (Cycling Reactions).

【0088】

Step (iv) - Detecting Reactions

This pyruvate is quantitated indirectly by adding a known amount of NADH which in the presence of acid is
20 converted to lactate and NAD⁺. Thus, the fluorescence of the indicator samples is decreased in direct proportion to the amount of pyruvate generated in the sample to be assayed for cGMP, GMP or guanylate cyclase.

25 【0089】

According to the present invention, an alternative way to measure GMP is to measure an amount of ATP which is decomposed by guanine monophosphate kinase in Step (ii) - Converting Reaction. The amount of ATP can be determined 5 by a known method as described above.

[0090]

In addition to improving assay sensitivity, measurement of adenylate cyclase activity or guanylate cyclase activity with the present enzymatic assays is 10 significantly less costly, less time consuming, moreover, safer for the operator and better for environment because of using no radioactive substance.

[0091]

Finally, the present assay can readily be adapted to 15 determine the amount in a biological sample or that of exogenous phosphodiesterase. That is, a single, preselected amount of cAMP is added to a sample containing an unknown concentration of phosphodiesterase. Any 20 inhibitors specific to phosphodiesterases can be added as needed. A standard curve is generated by adding a single, preselected excess amount of cAMP to different preselselected, known amounts of phosphadiesterase. After a finite amount of reaction time (5-60 minutes) in which some but not all 25 of the added cAMP is transformed to AMP by the phosphodiesterase, the reaction is stopped. A cAMP

standard curve can be run concurrently to verify that all reactions are working adequately. A cleaning reaction is initiated to degrade all non-cyclic adenine nucleotides. 5 The remaining cAMP will be inversely proportional to the native plus added phosphodiesterase. Then cAMP is converted to AMP by a conventional method to determine.

【0092】

Specifically, a tissue sample is dissolved in a SET buffer (NaCl 0.5 M, Tris 0.03 M, EDTA 2 mM) and to the 10 resultant mixture, the double volumes of PDE mixture (Tris 50 mM, cAMP 50 µM) is added and incubated at 37 °C for 20 minutes. The reaction mixture is heated at 80 °C for 30 minutes. Cleaning Reaction Mixture in a volume four times as much as a tissue sample is added to the reaction mixture 15 and incubated at 37 °C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is heated at 80 °C for 30 minutes. Converting Reaction Mixture in a volume ten times as much as a tissue sample is added to the reaction mixture and incubated for 1 hour at room temperature. The fluorescence intensity of resultant 20 NADPH is measured using Detecting Reactions.

【0093】

The present invention provides a preparation comprising enzymes or buffers to be used in a form of kit. The reaction materials of each step can be conveniently 25 prepared in a kit, for example, such as Cleaning Reaction

Mixture kit, Converting Reaction Mixture kit, Cycling Reaction Mixture kit, Detecting Reaction Mixture kit.

【0094】

The enzymes used in the present invention are provided
5 in the form of, for example, aqueous solutions, lyophilized or solid formulations in a container such as a vial, an ample made by suitable glass or plastic.

【0095】

The enzymes can be dissolved in buffers, electrolyte,
10 distilled water, or they can be separately put in different containers and can be mixed with just before use.

【0096】

Additives such as preservatives, stabilizers, dye
stuffs, excipients, pH regulators and the like can be
15 suitably added.

【0097】

In addition to the amplification reaction of the present invention, the assay as described in the present invention can employ appropriate automatic analyzers.

20

【0098】

The present invention provides a novel, non-radioactive enzymatic fluorometric assay for adenylate cyclase activity and cAMP, as well as cAMP specific phosphodiesterase activity and the biological activity of
25

the G regulatory proteins. And also it provides a non-radioactive enzymatic fluorometric assay for guanylate cyclase activity and cGMP.

【0099】

5 The method of the present invention offers several advantages over currently available methods compared to conventional methods for measurement of adenylyl cyclase activity and the like. Unlike the assays previously disclosed by Y. Salomon et al., in *Anal. Biochem.*, 58, 541
10 (1974) and *Adv. Cyclic Nucleotide Res.*, 10, 35 (1979), the present assay does not utilize any radioactive material. In addition, this assay is more sensitive and simpler to perform than the previous assays.

【0100】

15 And also, according to the present invention, the reaction period in the method can be extremely shortened and the operation becomes simpler compared to a method which previously developed by the inventor and others. See A. Sugiyama et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **218**, 20 (1994); A.
20 Sugiyama et al., *J. Clin. Lab.*, **8**, 437 (1994); A. Sugiyama et al., *Anal. Biochem.*, **225**, 368 (1995); A. Sugiyama et al., *Yamanashi Med. J.*, **10**, 11 (1995). In addition, a problem of cloudy in a sample, which is not avoidable in conventional methods, is solved by using a chelating agent
25 such as EDTA. And cAMP content in a biological sample in

of order of μg can be correctly measured on a level of pmol or fmol.

【0101】

The Cleaning Reaction of the present invention can
5 remove all endogenous ATP, ADP and AMP which are present in
a far higher concentration than cAMP and would otherwise
substantially increase the blank. Additionally, the
Cleaning Reactions can remove all endogenous glucose-6-
phosphate and glycogen as interfering substances in the
10 sample. These Cleaning Reactions are important for
improving assay sensitivity.

【0102】

It has been found that the reaction period of 1 hour
by conventional methods could be significantly shortened to
15 about 5 - 10 minutes by deletion of 5'-nucleotidase from
four enzymes, i.e., apyrase, 5'-nucleotidase, alkaline
phosphatase and adenosine deaminase which have been used in
the conventional cleaning reactions.

【0103】

20 After Cycling Reactions, since Mg^{2+} is trapped by a
chelating agent and excess of enzymes are deactivated
without heating, the sample does not get cloudy.

【0104】

25 The sensitivity of this assay can also be increased by
reducing the reaction volumes. It can also be increased

further by varying the concentrations of glycogen and inorganic phosphate in the reaction mixture, as reported by Meinrich et al. and E. Helmrich et al., *Biochemistry*, **52**, 647 (1964). According to the present invention,
5 measurement of adenylate cyclase activity is possible in mammalian tissue biopsy samples comprising as little as 10 µg of membrane protein.

[0105]

Unlike the radioactive methods, where sensitivity is limited by the specific activity of [α -³²P]cAMP and the volume size for chromatographic separation and the like, there are no significant barriers to further increasing the sensitivity of the present fluorometric method. For example, cAMP has been measured over a broad concentration range of 1 fmol- 1 mmol.
15

[0106]

EXAMPLES

The invention will be further described by reference to the following detailed examples wherein the enzymes, substrates and cofactors used were obtained from Boehringer Mannheim Co., except for apyrase and 5'-nucleotidase which were from Sigma Co., St. Louis, MO. The [α -³²P]ATP, ³H-cAMP, and Aquasol scintillation cocktail were purchased from New England Nuclear. Neutral Chromatographic Alumina WN-3 was
20 obtained from Bio-Rad.
25

【0107】

Example 1

Determination of Cleaning Reaction Period

A volume of 3 μ L of ATP standard (0, 10, 100, 1000 and

5 10000 pmol/tube) was added into a 10×57 Pyrex® assay tube.

While at room temperature, 25 μ L of Cleaning Reaction

Mixture (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM MgCl₂; 2 U/mL

apyrase; 10 U/mL adenosine deaminase; 40 U/mL alkaline

phosphatase) was added to each assay tube. The mixture was

10 incubated at 37 °C for 0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 minutes. Then

Step 2 - Converting Reactions (Conversion to AMP), Optional

Converting Reactions (Conversion to ATP), Step 3 -

Detecting Cycling Reactions 2 were sequentially carried out

and an fluorescence intensity at 340 nm was measured to

15 determine an incubation period when ATP have completely

disappeared. The results are shown in Figure 1. From the

results, it was found that an interfering substance, i.e.,

ATP, substantially disappeared after at most 10 minutes of

incubation.

20 【0108】

Comparing Example

This test was carried out in order to compare Cleaning Reactions of the present invention with that of the cleaning reactions containing 5'-nucleotidase.

25 Preparation of a cleaning reaction mixture containing

5'-nucleotidase

Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), MgCl₂, 5'-nucleotidase, Apyrase,

Adenosine deaminase and Alkaline phosphatase were mixed and to the mixture water was added up to total 25 μL. The

5 cleaning reaction mixture having final concentrations as shown in Table 1 was prepared

Table 1

A cleaning reaction mixture containing 5'-nucleotidase

10

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
	Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
	MgCl ₂	2 mM
	5'-nucleotidase	2.5 U/mL
15	Apyrase	2 U/mL
	Adenosine deaminase	10 U/mL
	Alkaline phosphatase	20 U/mL
	Water	-

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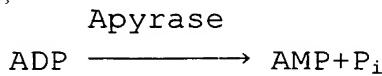
【0109】

The cleaning reactions can be shown in the following reaction schemes.

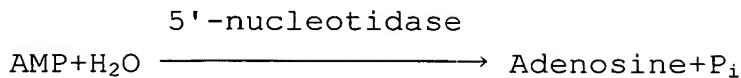
【化21】

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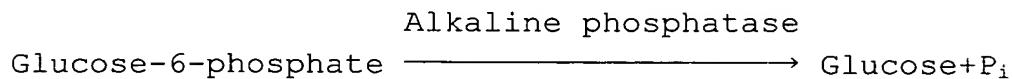
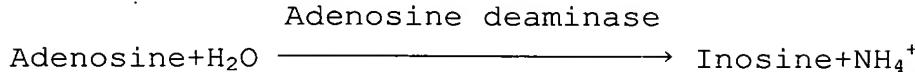
Apyrase



5



10



15

【0110】

Determination of the cleaning reaction period

Cleaning reactions were carried out using the cleaning reaction mixture prepared above as described in Example 1.

A volume of 3 μL of ATP standard (0, 10, 100, 1000 and 20 10000 pmol/tube) was added into a 10×57 Pyrex® assay tube.

While at room temperature, 25 μL of the cleaning reaction mixture (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM MgCl₂; 2 U/mL apyrase; 2.5 U/mL 5'-nucleotidase; 0.1 U/mL adenosine deaminase; 20 U/mL alkaline phosphatase) was added to each 25 assay tube. The mixture was incubated at 37 °C. Then Step 2 - Converting Reactions, Cycling Reactions and Detecting Reactions as described in Example 2 below were carried out and an absorbance at 340 nm was measured to determine an incubation period when ATP have completely disappeared. As

the results, it was found that ATP had completely disappeared after about 1 hour of incubation.

【0111】

Example 2

5 Micro cAMP measurement in Tissue Cultures with
Enzymatic Fluorometric assay

(1) Preparation of Samples and Reaction Mixtures

A. Preparation of Biological samples

(Ventricular myocyte preparation)

10 Isolated ventricular myocytes were obtained from hearts of 1 day-old rats, grown in primary cultures. There were approximately 5 million viable myocardial cells per heart. After plating at a density of approximately 1 million cells per 100 mm², dish cells were grown in minimum essential medium with Hanks balanced salt solution containing 5% bovine calf serum cells. Simpson et al., *Cir. Res.*, **51**, 787 (1982). On day 4, the medium was changed. The cultures contained >90% myocardial cells and cell numbers were constant over time. Simpson et al., *Cir. Res.*, **51**, 787 (1982); Rocha-Singh et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, **88**, 204 (1991); and Rocha-Singh et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, **88**, 706 (1991)

20 Six plates of myocytes were randomized into two groups (n=3 plates/group). The phosphodiesterase inhibitor 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine (IBMX) was added to the medium of

each group to achieve a 2 μM final concentration. After 5 minutes, isoproterenol was added to the stimulated group to achieve a final 1 μM concentration, while the control group received no additional drug. After 5 minutes, cells from 5 all six plates and plates of culture medium without cells were eluted with a total of 5 mL of 100% ethanol. One-tenth of the eluent (0.5 mL) from each dish was removed and air dried in a 12 x 75 mm borosilicate glass tube and stored at -80°C. The other 4.5 mL were similarly air dried 10 and stored. At the time of assay, the pellet was thawed and resuspended in 100 μL of 0.5 N perchloric acid. The extracts were stirred at 4 °C for 2 minutes and sonicated for 1 minute using a sonicator (Branson Cleaning Equipment Co. A Smith-Kline Co., USA). The extract was neutralized 15 with 25 μL of 2N KOH, centrifuged at 2000 g for 30 minutes and 80 μL of supernatant was removed for assay.

【0112】

B. Preparation of Cleaning Reaction Mixture

(See Step 1 - Cleaning Reactions)

20

One molar Tris-HCl(pH 8.0) 400 μL ; 0.2 mM MgCl₂ 40 μL ; 500 U/mL apyrase 32 μL ; 400 U/mL adenosine deaminase 100 μL ; 4000 U/mL alkaline phosphatase 4 μL were mixed and to the mixture water was added up to a total volume 4 mL to 25 prepare Cleaning Reaction Mixture (Table 2)

【0113】

Table 2 Cleaning Reaction Mixture

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
5	Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
	MgCl ₂	2 mM
	Apyrase	4 U/mL
	Adenosine deaminase	100 U/mL
	Alkaline phosphatase	40 U/mL
10	Water	-

【0114】

After cooling rat ventricular myocyte preparation prepared in Example 2 (1) on ice, 0.4 µL of Reaction Mixture of Step 1 - Optional Cleaning Reaction (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 3 mM MgCl₂; 3 U/mL apyrase; 150 µg/mL adenosine deaminase; 30 U/mL alkaline phosphatase and 75 µg/mL glycogen Phosphorylase-α) was added to the preparation to remove all endogenous adenine nucleotides, glycogen and glucose-6-phosphate. After incubation at 37 °C for 1 hour, enzymes were deactivated by heating at 80 °C for 30 minutes.

【0115】

C. Preparation of Converting Reaction Mixture
 (See Step 2 - Converting Reactions and Step 2 -
 25 Optional Converting Reactions)

One molar Tris-HCl (pH 8.0) 400 μ L, 0.2 mM MgCl₂ 40 μ L,
 4 % bovine Serum Albumin 10 μ L, 1 M KCl 600 μ L, 0.1 M
 dithiothreitol 80 μ L, 0.1 μ M ATP 16 μ L, 0.5 M Phosphoenol-
 pyruvate 24 μ L, 2 U/mL Phosphodiesterase 24 μ L, 720 U/mL
 5 Myokinase 24 μ L and 2000 U/mL Pyruvate kinase 160 μ L were
 mixed and to the mixture water was added up to a total
 volume 4 mL to prepare Converting Reaction Mixture (Table
 3).

【0116】

10 Table 3 Converting Reaction Mixture

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
	Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
	MgCl ₂	2 mM
15	Bovine Serum Albumin	0.01 %
	KCl	150 mM
	Dithiothreitol	2 mM
	ATP	40 nM
	Phosphoenolpyruvate	3 mM
20	Phosphodiesterase	12 mU/mL
	Myokinase	4.5 U/mL
	Pyruvate kinase	80 U/mL
	Water	-

【0117】

25 D. Preparation of Cycling Reaction Mixture

(See Step 3 - Detective Cycling Reactions 2)

One molar Tris-HCl(pH 8.0) 400 μ L, 0.2 mM MgCl₂ 40 μ L,
 4 % bovine Serum Albumin 10 μ L, 0.1 M Fructose 30 μ L, 1500
 U/mL Hexokinase 160 μ L were mixed and to the mixture water
 5 was added up to a total volume 4 mL to prepare Cycling
 Reaction Mixture (Table 4).

【0118】

Table 4 Cycling Reaction Mixture

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
10	Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
	MgCl ₂	2 mM
	Bovine Serum Albumin	0.01 %
	Fructose	3 mM
	Hexokinase	60 mM
15	Water	-

【0119】

E. Preparation of Detecting Reaction Mixture

(See Step 3 - Detecting Reaction 2)

One molar Tris-HCl(pH 8.0) 2000 μ L, 0.2 mM EDTA 320 μ L,
 20 0.1 M NADP⁺ 120 μ L, 3500 U/mL Phosphoglucoisomerase 6 μ L,
 1750 U/mL Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase 6 μ L were mixed
 and to the mixture water was added up to a total volume 4
 mL to prepare Cycling Reaction Mixture (Table 5).

【0120】

25 TABLE 5 Detecting Reaction Mixture

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
	Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
	EDTA	3.2 mM
	NADP ⁺	0.01 %
5	Phosphoglucoisomerase	1 U/mL
	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	0.5 U/mL
	Water	-

【0121】

10 (2) Micro cAMP measurement in Tissue Cultures with
Enzymatic Fluorometric assay

According to Enzymatic Fluorometric assay comprising a series of Cleaning Reactions, Converting Reactions, Cycling Reactions and Detecting Reactions, cAMP in the ventricular myocyte preparation prepared in (A) as a sample was measured.]

【0122】

1) Cleaning Reactions

(Step 1 - Cleaning Reactions)

20 A volume of 3 µL of neutralized myocyte extract (either 2.4 % or 0.24 % of total eluent from 100 mM plate) or 3 µL of ATP standard (0, 3.6, 7.2, 14.4, 21.6 and 28.8 pmol/20 µL) was added into a 10×57 Pyrex® assay tube (Iwaki glass Co.). While at room temperature, 25 µL of Cleaning Reaction Mixture prepared from (B) (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM MgCl₂; 2 U/mL apyrase; 10 U/mL adenosine deaminase; 40

U/mL alkaline phosphatase) was added to each assay tube. The mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 10 minutes. Enzymes were then deactivated by heating for 30 minutes at 90 °C. An internal tissue blank control was similarly prepared.

5 【0123】

2) Converting Reactions

(Step 2 - Converting Reactions (conversion to AMP) and
- Optional converting Reactions (conversion to
ATP))

10 A volume of 25 µL of the Converting Reaction Mixture prepared from (C) (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM MgCl₂; 0.01 % bovine Serum Albumin; 150 mM KCl; 2 mM dithiothreitol; 40 nM ATP; 3 mM phosphoenol-pyruvate; 12 U/mL phosphodiesterase; 4.5 U/mL myokinase; and 80 U/mL Pyruvate kinase) was added to each assay tube from Cleaning Reactions. The mixture was incubated at room temperature overnight. The reactions were terminated by heating the assay tubes at 90 °C for 5 minutes.

15 【0124】

20 3) Cycling Reactions

(Step 3 - Detecting Cycling Reactions 2)

A volume of 25 µL of the Cycling Reaction Mixture prepared from (D) (100 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.0); 2 mM MgCl₂; 0.01 % bovine Serum Albumin; 3 mM Fructose; 60 U/mL Hexokinase) was added to each assay tube from Converting

Reactions.. In view of the high concentrations of enzymes per reaction, it was important to set up these reactions at 0 °C to insure the same starting time for all assay tubes. The mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 2 hours (about 4000
5 - 10000 cycles).

【0125】

4) Detecting Reactions

(Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 2)

A volume of 125 µL of the Detecting Reaction Mixture
10 prepared from (E) (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 3.2 mM EDTA; 0.6 mM NADP⁺; 1 U/mL Phosphoglucoisomerase; 0.5 U/mL Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogese) was added to each assay tube from
Cycling Reactions. After 20 minutes at room temperature,
the final concentration of NADPH was measured using a
15 fluorometer (Optical Technology Devises, Inc., NY). The
fluorometer was set such that a reading of 10 fluorometric
units was equivalent to 1 nmol of NADPH in 900 µL of buffer
(50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0).

Individual assay steps were verified by concurrently
20 assaying internal controls using known concentrations of
the appropriate substrate, for example, additional ATP was
used to check Cleaning Reactions, an AMP standard curve was
used to assess Converting Reactions and an ATP standard
curve was used to assess Cycling Reactions.)

25 【0126】

5) Results

Measurement of the absorbance from cAMP standard (0, 3.6, 7.2, 14.4, 21.6 and 28.8 pmol/20 µL) at 340 nm afforded the cAMP standard curve shown in Figure 2.

5 【0127】

cAMP values of control group received no additional drug and isoproterenol-stimulated cells from (1) (A) were measured for one-tenth of the eluent from each plate of cells using the cAMP standard curve (Figure 2) to give an 10 actual value of cAMP 680 pmol/100 mm plate.

【0128】

The results of measurement of cAMP content using the fluorometric assay of the present invention, immunocolorimetric assay (Amersham International Co.) and 15 radioimmunoassay (Amersham International Co.) were shown in Figure 3. The data generated from measurements of cAMP are sufficiently coincident with the data obtained from a commercially available radioactive assay with variability usually less than 5 %.

20 【0129】

In addition, adenylate cyclase activity were measured from the results of quantitative measurement of cAMP using the assay of the present invention, radioimmunoassay and Salomon method. The data from three methods were shown in 25 Figure 4. The values of adenylate cyclase activity are

assessed by cAMP amounts (pmol) per minute generated from protein 1 mg.

[0130]

Example 3

5 Each appropriate amount of 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.0, 0.2 mM MgCl₂, 1 M K₂HPO₄, 0.1 mM AMP, 4000 U/mL alkaline phosphatase, and 10 mg/mL glycogen phosphorylase were mixed and to the mixture water is added to prepare Cleaning Reaction Mixture in final concentrations as shown below.

10

TABLE 6 Cleaning Reaction Mixture

<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
MgCl ₂	2 mM
K ₂ HPO ₄	5 mM
AMP	0.1 mM
Alkaline phosphatase	20 U/mL
Glycogen phosphorylase	10 µg/mL
Water	-

[0131]

Each appropriate amount of 1 M Tris-HCl (pH 8.0), 0.1 mM MgCl₂, 1 M K₂HPO₄, 0.1 M AMP, 0.1 M dithiothreitol, 1 mM glucose-1,6-diphosphate, 4 % bovine Serum Albumin, 0.1 M NADP, and 10 mg/mL Glycogen phosphorylase, 10 mg/mL

phosphoglucomutase, and 5 mg/mL Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase were mixed and to the mixture water is added to prepare Converting Reaction Mixture in final concentrations as shown below.

5 TABLE 7 Converting Reaction Mixture

	<u>Compound</u>	<u>Final Reaction Concentration</u>
	Tris-HCl pH 8.0	100 mM
	MgCl ₂	2 mM
	K ₂ HPO ₄	5 mM
10	AMP	0.1 mM
	Dithiothreitol	1 mM
	Glucose-1,6-diphosphate	4 μM
	Bovine Serum Albumin	0.01 %
	NADP	0.2 mM
15	Glycogen phosphorylase	20 μg/mL
	Phosphoglucomutase	4 μg/mL
	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase	2 μg/mL
	Water	-

20 [0132]

1) Cleaning Reactions

(Step 1 - Optional Cleaning Reactions 2)

An aqueous glycogen solution comprising 206 μM of glycogen was prepared and distributed into 12 Pyrex® assay tubes (Iwaki Glass Co., 10×57 mm), each three tubes in an

amount of 0, 20, 40 and 80 μ L, and water was added to each assay tube up to a total volume 80 μ L. At room temperature, 500 μ L of Cleaning Reaction Mixture (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM MgCl₂; 5 mM K₂HPO₄; 0.1 mM AMP; 20 U/mL Alkaline phosphatase; and 10 μ g/mL Glycogen phosphorylase) was added to each assay tube. The mixture were incubated at 37 °C for 60 minutes.

【0133】

2) Detecting Reactions

10 (Step 3 - Detecting Reactions 1)

A volume of 500 μ L of the converting Reaction Mixture (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 2 mM MgCl₂; 5 mM K₂HPO₄; 0.1 mM AMP; 1 mM dithiothreitol, 4 μ M glucose-1,6-diphosphate, 0.01 % bovine Serum Albumin, 0.2 mM NADP, and 20 μ g/mL glycogen 15 phosphorylase, 4 μ g/mL phosphoglucomutase and 2 μ g/mL glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) was added to each assay tube from Cleaning reactions. The mixture was incubated at 37 °C for 30 minutes. The fluorescence wavelength of 460 nm for each assay tube was measured at a exiting wavelength 20 of 340 nm. In result, the data confirmed that glycogen in the glycogen solution was completely removed by the Cleaning Reactions.

【0134】

Example 4

25 Preventive effect against clouding by chelate agents

A volume of 125 μ L of Detecting Reaction Mixture without EDTA (100 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0; 0.6 M NADP $^+$; 1 U/mL Phosphoglucose isomerase, 0.5 U/mL Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase) was added to the assay tube after Cycling Reactions in Example 2. The mixture was incubated at 90 °C for 30 minutes and the enzymes were deactivated. Clouding in the assay solution was surveyed with eyes. The solution from Example 2 to which was added Detecting Mixture with EDTA was employed as a control. The enzymes in the control were deactivated by EDTA at room temperature.

In result, while the control was clear, the mixture deactivated by heating got cloudy.

[Brief Description of Drawings]

【Figure 1】 It is a graphical plot of the fluorescence against concentration of standard samples of cAMP.

【Figure 2】 It is a line graph showing the fluorescence against concentration of ATP in various incubation periods.

【Figure 3】 It is a histogram showing the amounts of cAMP determined to compare by the present fluorometric method, immunocolorimetric assay and radioimmunometric assay.

【Figure 4】 It is a histogram showing the adenylate cyclase activity determined to compare by the present fluorometric method, radioimmunometric assay and Salomon method.

【DOCUMENT NAME】 ABSTRACT

【SUMMARY】

【Problem】 The present invention relates to a method for quickly determining cAMP content or an adenylyl cyclase activity in a biological sample containing non-cyclic adenine nucleotides without the use of radioactive agents.

【Solution】 The present invention provides a method of determining cAMP content or an adenylyl cyclase activity in a biological sample containing non-cyclic adenine nucleotides selected from the group consisting of cAMP produced by endogenous adenylyl cyclase, and AMP, ATP, ADP and a mixture thereof, which comprises (1) combining a biological sample with effective amounts of apyrase, adenosine deaminase and alkaline phosphatase to enzymatically remove non-cyclic adenine nucleotides other than cAMP, and glucose-6-phosphate in the sample; (2) enzymatically converting cAMP into AMP; (3) determining an amount of AMP without the use of radioactive agents, and a kit to carry out the method.

【SELECTED FIGURE】 None